

## Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."  
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATKINSON, KANSAS TERR.,  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1856.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.  
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

Agent for the Southern States.  
Col. SILAS WOODSON, who is now visiting the Southern States, is duly authorized to act as agent for the SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

Look out for the X.  
A cross (this X) immediately before the name, signifies that the subscriber has not paid for his paper, and that it is expected he will remit the amount due us by the return mail.

Close of the First Volume.  
With the present number of the Squatter we close the first volume. One year ago, in a room, through the roof, sides and floor of which, the snow (for it was snowing) poured, till it was a foot deep all over the office, and the paper for the first number, which had just been wet down, frozen into a solid block, we commenced operations. The junior was compositor and press man, the senior was editor and devil. After getting ready for press, the paper had to be thawed out, sheet at a time, with a flat-iron, and thus we got off our first number, which amounted to two thousand copies. Of this number, there were about one hundred actual subscribers. Some two hundred we sent for exchanges, and the rest we sent to the names of pro-slavery men, wherever we knew their names, relying upon their well known generosity for our reward. Nor were we mistaken. Of all the large number, about fifteen or sixteen hundred, not over a hundred were returned, and a large number of these proved to have been sent to the wrong office.

We commenced our paper for the one great purpose of aiding in the great work of establishing Southern institutions, which means old-fashioned, State rights democracy—not what is commonly called local feodism in opposition to whiggery. With what ability we have carried out our aim, we are not the proper judges; but the "Herald of Freedom" says "our country is pro-slavery." This we consider a great compliment, and an indication that "our labor has not been in vain." If we have not succeeded in satisfying our numerous readers, we are not aware of it. The only complaint ever made by them is, that they do not get our paper as regularly as they desire. This we take as a compliment, and at the same time assure them that the difficulty is not with us, as we mail them regularly and on the same day every week, except for about two weeks, when the weather was so cold and some of our lands sick, that it was utterly impossible to get the paper out.

We can congratulate our pro-slavery friends upon the certainty of Kansas continuing to be pro-slavery in feeling, and asking admission into the Union as a slave State. Of this we have no kind of doubt. Our position is better and stronger now than at any time since the organization of the Territory; and so far we have had no difficulty in carrying every election without a single fight, not even a fistfight. But "dear friends, kind friends, sweet friends," we are poor—we must send us the money for the paper. Let each subscriber send his money, and get his neighbor to subscribe and send his money with yours. Do this, and we promise to do our best in the great cause, and if we make one dollar more than our expenses, we hand ourselves to spend it all in the construction of rafts and other conveniences for the disposition of stray abolitionists, who may chance to pass this way.

The River and the Mills.  
For the last two weeks the mails have not reached us, owing to the fears we presume of the mail carriers about the river. We know not when it will be any better, as the ice still hangs on, although the river has risen some five or six feet. What is doing outside of Kansas we are unable to learn. We are in a perfect fever to learn the fate of our Delegate, Whitfield. Our anxiety is not caused by any doubt as to the validity of his claim; but there is no telling to what length fanaticism and ignorance will lead men. When we see such men as Governors Chase, of Ohio, and Clark, of New York, giving currency to the lies that are manufactured by wholesale in Kansas, and falsifying, either maliciously or ignorantly, the proceedings of our Legislature, and urging their respective States to arms for the assistance of known traitors, we fear that a fanatical, ignorant "House at Washington may forget everything but their own will and blind bigotry, and inflict wanton outrage upon our rights. It is most annoying to be thus circumvented, and to be cut off by the river from all connection with those in whose hands so much of our destiny rests. If we should not be very entertaining this week, the above is our excuse.

### Emigration from the South.

Navigation on the Missouri river will soon be fully opened, and shortly thereafter our friends from the South will be pouring into Atchison; and we hope our citizens will afford them every attention and facility in their power. Southern people are always liberal, and expect to pay fair prices for all they get, without grumbling; but when the Yankee is attempted to be played off on them, they are careful, ever after, to avoid that place and that man. Our town and county thus far have been settled by pro-slavery people, and our future increase must be of the same sort.

Abolitionists and free-soilers will not come here, and we hope we have none among us who would be willing, much less desire, to see them come. We have plenty of room for honest men, let them come from whence they may, but we want none of those who are not with the South in principle and feeling, on the slavery question. We do not mean that we want none to come here, but those from slave States—far from it, for we are proud to admit that we have as good pro-slavery men from the free States as live anywhere. We are always ready to take by the hand all who are willing to do equal justice, let them hail from whence they may.

Seeing that our town must look to pro-slavery men for support in future, it becomes us, as sensible people, who feel an interest in seeing our section improve, to extend to the emigrants coming among us, those attentions and hospitalities, that strangers, who are gentlemen, always know how to appreciate. Nothing makes a stranger fall in love with a country and people so quick as kindness and proper attention—and they cost but little—while, on the other hand, nothing disheartens and drives him from a place as speedily as the want of those attentions.

We do not speak of these matters because we think our people are deficient, but because we know that sometimes the best of men, when immersed in business, forget that strangers are about, and are entitled to those courtesies. They forget, too, that those little attentions pay a better profit than any investment they make. Our merchants, mechanics, hotel-keepers, &c., will most certainly be crowded, and they should in time provide themselves with abundant supplies of all articles in their line, so that all may be accommodated without imposition. Let fair, remunerating prices prevail, remembering that we may desire to live and trade in Atchison many years longer.

As our hotels are small, and will in all probability be overrun, our citizens generally, in town and country, who have been fortunate enough to provide themselves with houses, should also lend a helping hand to the emigrant, and prepare themselves to accommodate them, remembering that emigrant strangers need shelter, particularly in bad weather, until such time as they can build for themselves houses. By attending to these matters in time, there will be no confusion—good feeling and comfort prevail—our town and county be come speedily populated by good citizens, and our people in town and country fully compensated for all they may do. Let every citizen of Atchison, and vicinity, feel that it is his special duty to do all in his power in accommodating and making comfortable all who come among us.

Atchison Improving.  
Within sight of our office, there is at this time seven new buildings in course of erection. One of them we notice is to be built of brick, and will add much to the appearance of C street. When finished, it will be occupied by Mr. Zachary, the owner, as a clothing store. Dr. Ewell is also building a house to be occupied as a drug store; Mr. N. C. Roswell is also putting up one to be used for the same purpose. Mr. Challis, the "Pioneer Merchant," is putting up a large warehouse, to cover one entire lot. He is also lengthening his store-room, to make room for a large spring stock of goods. Dr. Stringfellow is also erecting a double building to be rented out. It has been found, that money invested in building in Atchison, is paying a large interest, so high are rents and so much in demand are tenements. A. M. Davenport, from De Kalb, has his foundation already laid for a storehouse, and the carpenters are engaged to rush the work through in time to have it tenanted by spring. Mr. Otis is also building a neat and comfortable law office, where he will be happy to receive all friends and give them wise counsel. All of the above improvements are going up on C street. In other portions of the town, numerous buildings are in progress of erection, but we have been unable to learn the name of the proprietors, or the use to be made of them when completed. Atchison will present a busy appearance this spring. Nearly every person who is fortunate enough to own a lot in the place is making arrangements to build upon it, and occupy it, or rent it at an enormous price. We do not know of a better speculation for a man of means, than to erect houses in Atchison, for rent. Many families are constantly moving here who are not able to build, but are anxious to rent a dwelling, even though the price asked for it be exorbitant. We invite speculators and capitalists to look at the prospects of our flourishing town, and decide whether they will not be well paid by getting an interest in this place.

"Time is money" as our neighbor says who stops his watch on going to bed.

### Outrages in Kansas.

It is amusing too to see the number of "brutal outrages" purporting to have been committed by the "Border Ruffians" on the defenceless inhabitants of Kansas, being published in the Eastern journals. Even some of the Democratic papers have assisted in circulating these lies, thinking, no doubt, from their reported publication, that there must be truth in the reports. We warn our brethren of the press against crediting the romantic and tragic "yarns" of those deluded letter writers, who depend upon their success in "gutting the public" for the bread that is put in their mouths. Did their communications savor of truth they would be uninteresting and useless to the employees, and hence to earn a livelihood they resort to the low and despicable business of libeling the honest and industrious settlers of Kansas. Indeed, when we read over the editorials of the Eastern papers on Kansas affairs, and see the numberless lies told upon our people, we think we have just cause to summarily punish these letter writers, and in part deserve the name of "ruffians." We venture the prediction, that in no State or Territory in the Union, with the same population of Kansas, murders, robberies and outrages are less common than in this Territory. We believe that since the organization of Kansas, there has not been a half a dozen persons killed in the Territory, including all those who have met their deaths by accidents, or by the hand of their fellow men. This, taking into consideration the many existing causes for quarrels—such as disputes about claims, and for a long time total absence of law—shows the state of society in Kansas to be in an elevated condition. We question very much if Massachusetts, with all her statutory laws for the punishment of crime, all her "political priests," with their party's interest at heart, can show as good a state of society as is now existing in Kansas, outside the immediate neighborhood of Lawrence, that den of Northern fanatics and negro thieves. We challenge them to compare notes.

### Slavery in Kansas.

The Lawrence papers are laboring hard to convince their Yankee brethren that slavery does not and cannot exist in this Territory. They may succeed in satisfying their Northern friends in this but how will they get over the census returns, which will show over one thousand slaves in Kansas. An examination of the Assessor's book of each county, will probably surprise our editorial brethren in Lawrence. They will find that several hundred thousand dollars of slave property is owned in Kansas, and profitably employed, and what is better, the master and slave both satisfied with the country. The addition to the slave property in this county is gradually increasing by the arrival of wealthy farmers from Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other Southern States. In every instance where it has been tried, their labor has brought to their owners a larger return than where they formerly resided, and the planters from Virginia, who have been in the habit of supporting his negroes, will find that in Kansas they cannot only feed themselves but be a profit to their owners. The climate and soil of Kansas is peculiarly adapted to slave labor, and hemp, corn, wheat, tobacco, and other staples can be as profitably produced here as in Kentucky or other Southern States. In view of these facts, it becomes the duty of every Southern planter, who is not making money fast in the South to remove with his slaves to Kansas, where a fortune awaits him.

### Southern Emigration.

By general consent, Atchison has been settled upon as the headquarters for all emigrants from the South. It is expected that they will ship for this place direct where arrangements will be made to receive them, and assistance rendered in locating them on good claims. There are a considerable number of claims in Atchison county held in reserve for men of the right stamp, and on land, too, that is truly valuable. We feel safe in asserting that every acre of land in the county, in less than five years can be sold for ten dollars per acre. The price in this immediate vicinity is already up to those figures, and still tending upward. We hope when the emigration arrives that our citizens will all interest themselves in assisting them to claims, and doing everything in their power to make their residence in the Territory a source of gratification and pleasure.

THE NEW TOWN IN DONIPHAN COUNTY.  
The stockholders in Pierce or Lewiston, were to have met on the 25th February, for the purpose of having the town surveyed and ordering a sale, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the condition of the roads, the meeting was deferred till the 14th March, at which time the stockholders are all expected to be present for the purpose above, and that the public may have an opportunity of investing in this very beautiful and desirable point.

It has been over two weeks since we had the pleasure of looking over an exchange paper. If the mails do not arrive more frequently, we shall be compelled to start a new mail carrier in opposition to Uncle Sam's slow contractors.

The papers in different parts of the country contain notices that the late cold weather has killed all the peaches, and probably the plums and cherries.

### Pay the Printer.

Pay the printer. How many see these words, and yet how few understand the grave importance attached to them. It is not merely that a debt of honor should be discharged, or simply that the printer is entitled to his money and should therefore have it to enable him to discharge his debts. It is much more than this. The printer moulds the thoughts of his readers, to a greater or less extent; the opinions of the world are controlled by the press. How very important, then, that the tone of that press should be healthy, good humored, genial, abounding in good feeling, kindness, and patriotism. And have you ever thought, dear reader, how much the tone of the press in all these particulars, depends upon the state of the editor's (or printer's) finances? Have you ever thought how utterly impossible it was, for a poor half starved printer, with the fear of sheriff's constables always before him, and a doubt frequently hanging over him, of his ability to buy a dinner for his meek wife and ragged children, how utterly impossible for such a one to write an article, the tone of which would be healthy, good humored, or patriotic. Shakespeare, that greatest of poets and shrewdest observer of human nature, says of lean, hungry men—  
Let me have men about me that are fat;  
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep of nights;  
You Cassius have a lean and hungry look;  
He thinks too much: such men are dangerous;  
Would he were fatter. But I fear him not;  
Yet, if my name were liable to fear,  
I do not know the man I should avoid.  
So soon as that spare Cassius, &c.

Cassius was right; that hungry-looking fellow compassed his death, and caused much bloodshed in Rome. And well it may be so. How can he smile who has to "go supperless to bed," and see his wife and children suffer? What matters it to him if the "Union should slide"—it can't distress him any worse; anything for a change, things may grow better by it. The "glorious Union and Constitution" he can't rejoice in, for he is hungry, and he fears the sheriff. But like the preacher who "borrowed a ten dollar bill to put in his pocket while he preached," only keep his pockets full so that he may get fat, and fit is the picture of good humor, can write in a healthy, genial style, and adore the Union. Who would not be a patriot when he has just had a good dinner and whose debts are paid? Remember this, ye readers, if you would have the editor always write in kindness and charity, always burrah for the glorious Union, and pay the printer!

Mr. T. J. Slaughter, of Hellenstein Gore & Co. of St. Louis.

We always regret being forced, by circumstances, to speak disparagingly of any business man or house, but the conduct of the above-named Mr. Slaughter compels us to point him out, so that honest business men may know how to treat him hereafter. Not long since he visited our town, and as we are informed, with no other purpose than to make acquaintances and solicit patronage from our merchants for the above named house in St. Louis. Whilst here, he was kindly and politely treated by our merchants and citizens, in his efforts to make customers for his house, he resorted to means beneath the dignity of a gentleman, that is, endeavoring to detract from the character and standing of his neighbors in St. Louis, with whom our merchants had been dealing. His efforts were not appreciated, and he made no customers here.

After leaving here, true to his gentlemanly instincts, as he passed through some of the towns in Missouri, he undertook to slander our town and merchants. Speaking evil of those not present, seems to be his favorite theme. We care nothing about his slanders about the town, but where a man pretending to be somebody, seeks to slander our merchants by reporting that there was not one in the place worthy of credit, merely because he could not, by slandering his neighbors, induce them to deal with him, we feel ourselves called upon to point out all such unworthy scamps. We venture the assertion that there is more than one mercantile house in Atchison, who could, after paying all their liabilities, buy twenty such claps as the aforesaid Slaughter, estimating all his estate at its real value, and himself blacked, at the usual rates of our colored gentlemen.

We hope the other members of the firm are gentlemen, and if so we dislike to injure them, but they must dispose of all unsound merchandise as Slaughter in some other market, or suffer the consequences.

CONSISTENCY OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.  
The abuse showered upon President Pierce because of his bold assertion and master vindications of the rights and duties of the states under the constitution, seems to infer that all this was a new development of principle. It is, on the contrary, in exact and conclusive consistency with the whole career of the President, from the beginning of his public life down to the moment of his election as chief magistrate of the United States. He has never for a moment wavered on these questions. His record in both houses of congress is so complete, that in 1852 it was compiled and circulated by the advocates of General Scott through the northern states, to show that General Pierce was completely identified with the very doctrines which he is now denounced for reiterating in his annual message! It is well to remind the country of a fact which the enemies of the democratic party seem anxious to conceal.—Washington Union.

Students who graduate with the highest honors are seldom heard of afterwards.

### The Settlers of Kansas.

In Response to the President's Special Message.

At Cumecum Court House, Kansas Territory on Wednesday afternoon Feb. 13th 1856, took place the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the inhabitants of central Kansas that had ever been held in the Territory. Pursuant to a spontaneous call that had been issued upon receipt of the President's Special Message, the settlers assembled, irrespective of party to manifest their devotion to the Union and confidence in Republican Government.

On motion E. Houghland, (N. Y.) Dr. D. W. Hunter (Mo.) was called to the chair. The following gentlemen were appointed officers: Vice Presidents, T. N. Stinson, (Shawnee) W. A. M. Vaughan (Fl. Laramie,) H. J. Strickler, (Va.) T. K. Wagoner, (Mo.) John Horner, (Tenn.) W. O. Yager (Va.)

Dr. Hunter on taking the chair stated the object of the meeting and made a neat and patriotic speech in support of the message and the views of the President. He said he was delighted to see such enthusiasm manifested and hoped it was the guarantee and harbinger of future peace; that he went heart and soul with the President in supporting and maintaining the supremacy of the laws.

On request of the chairman E. Byrly Esq., read the President's Message which was earnestly applauded throughout. On motion a committee on resolutions was appointed, viz: E. Byrly, E. Houghland, Dr. Gagan, Capt. Hicklin and W. A. M. Vaughan who reported the following: 1. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the tone and policy of the late Special Message of the President of the United States on Kansas affairs, as a truly statesmanlike document truthful in its historical details and impartial in its bearings, affording, if rendered effective, a fair and honorable basis for quieting the present agitated condition of the Territory.

2. Resolved, That the President's recommendation to Congress to pass a resolution authorizing "the people of Kansas" at a proper time to frame a State Constitution deserves immediate attention and adoption as the peculiar condition of the Territory renders it most advisable that the preliminary arrangements for admission as a state should take place under the protection and sanction of the general government.

3. Resolved, That we consider with the President in his view that "showed a prosed movement, revolutionary in its aim and motives reach the length of organized resistance by force" to the legitimate authorities of the Territory, it must then be regarded as "treasonable insurrection" and as such be dealt with according to law.

4. That whilst we adhere to the pledges and guarantees of the constitution of the United States, that "the people may peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and that the liberty of speech shall not be abridged, but holding every one responsible for an abuse of any right, we heartily approve of the determination manifested by the President to maintain the supremacy of the laws, to protect the rights of the people of Kansas, and pledge our hearty co-operation therefor.

5. Resolved, That we consider the present as a most auspicious time for the true patriots, true friends of the Union and conservative of all classes to come to a perfect understanding and unite upon one Platform, The Supremacy of the Laws—Sovereignty of the people of the Territory and Non-interference with or from the people of the States.

6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be generally published.

The resolutions were immediately adopted by acclamation.

Gen. Strickler moved the adoption of the following additional resolution carried nem. con.

Resolved, That though the prudent and commendable efforts of Gov. Shannon, peace was maintained and bloodshed avoided, it is most critical period and under circumstances that should render us all thankful for the result.

Mr. E. Houghland (N. Y.) being called for said that he considered the message itself a complete epitome of the history of Kansas, and that no speech from him could enforce or make stronger the position of the President. Mr. H. alluded to the anticipated assemblage of the so-called constitutional legislature and protested against it as a party movement, premature in its character and dangerous to the peace of the Territory. He went into a short but succinct argument as to the precise point when "treasonable insurrection and organized resistance by force" against the authority of the United States could legally be said to exist, and that the taking of an oath to support a constitution and laws which virtually ignored the authority of the Territorial and General Government would be the first overt act, and he was assured that at the proper time the United States authorities would interfere and punish offenders. Until called upon by the United States authorities it is unnecessary and inadvisable for any of the people of the Territory, or their sympathizers abroad to interfere and attempt any counter movement. Let every thing be done coolly and according to law. Uncle Sam is strong enough and rich enough to protect himself. Mr. H. believed that the message would exert a beneficial influence, not only in the Territory but in the States, and be the means of maintaining peace and order.

Mr. Byrly being called for said, that after the fatigue of reading the message, he would merely say that this meeting, called by the citizens and actual residents of the Territory—those who had undergone the hardships and privations of a new country—met his most cordial and hearty approbation; that sincerely could he sympathize with the President in his exertions to maintain order in the Territory and uphold the laws. The message bore upon its face the stamp and seal of an honest anxiety for the welfare of the people of Kansas and that it looked more like a paper written upon the ground than by one two thousand miles away. He felt that the President had the sympathy and co-operation of the mass of the prudent and thinking men of the Territory in his views of Kansas politics. After remarking upon the proposed revolutionary movement, Mr. B. concluded by expressing a strong desire and confidence that peace and happiness would soon be permanently established in the Territory.

### The Territory.

Gen. Strickler (Va.) approved of the sentiments expressed in the meeting, concurred in the President's recommendations and eulogized Gov. Shannon's efforts in maintaining peace—speaking in a most complimentary manner of the Governor's untiring zeal in effecting what was his most earnest desire it should be a permanent and an honorable compromise.

Judge Yager, (Va.) Dr. Gagan, (Ireland,) Mr. Jordan, (Ill.) Mr. T. Hoath, (Germany,) Mr. W. A. M. Vaughan, (Fl. Laramie,) and Mr. Newsum, (Tenn.) severally spoke upon the condition of affairs and heartily approved of the policy indicated by the President; declaring themselves ready, whenever summoned by the United States authorities to make good their approval by their acts.

The meeting then adjourned with nine enthusiastic cheers for President Pierce and his Special Message.

### Religion and Negro Slavery.

The New York Observer, a religious paper of ability and influence at the North, in a late article on the subject of Slavery in America, says:

"When the ancestors of those negroes were torn from their homes in Africa, by the slave-traders of Old England and New England, and placed under the influence of Christianity at the South, they were among the most degraded and miserable of human beings, slaves of cruel masters, the victims of bloody superstitions, believers in witchcraft and worshippers of the devil."

And what now is the condition of their descendants? Several years ago more than 300,000 of them were members of Protestant evangelical churches in the slaveholding States. And about 10,000 American negroes, trained chiefly at the South and transplanted to Liberia, now rule nearly 200,000 natives of Africa, and through their schools and churches are spreading the light and love of the gospel in that land of darkness and heathenism.

It is true that more than nine-tenths of the negroes at the South are still slaves; but is slavery under christian masters, in America, the same evil with slavery under heathen tyrants, in Africa. Degraded as these slaves may still be, compared with the sons of pilgrims of New England, or even with the mass of laborers in some of the enlightened countries in Europe, can 3,000,000 or 1,000,000 negroes, bond or free, be found in any part of the world, who can compare for good condition, physical, intellectual and moral, with the 3,000,000 slaves at the South? Has christianity, aided by all the wealth of British christians, done as much during the last twenty years for the elevation of the 800,000 emancipated negroes of the West Indies, British philanthropists themselves being the judges of what it has effected there, as it has done during the same period for the elevation of our 3,000,000 American slaves?

Nathan Lord, D. D. President of Dartmouth College, has written two letters to ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, on the subject of slavery. He reaffirms that slavery is an ordinance of God; that it is justified by both natural and revealed religion, and should not be abolished while the reason for it exists. He makes no apology for the evils of slavery, and thinks that it concerns ministers of the Gospel only as an ethical and theological question. In his view, slavery is a variety of government by which one man rules over another, subject only to the ordinances of God and of the State. While the scriptures nowhere prohibit it, they expressly recognize it, and enjoin both master and servant to discharge the duties which their relation involves.

Principle.—Never confide in the principles of a timid man. He who has not courage cannot be said to have principle; he may be disposed to virtue, and may prefer good to evil; but he is the sport of chance and the slave of circumstance. What avail the best inclinations, if resolution be wanting to put them into practice? A feeble and irresolute man who means well, is more dangerous than an audacious and confirmed villain. You know the latter and are on your guard against him; you rely on the intentions of the former, and discover too late that, like the son of Israel, he is unstable as water and shall not excel.

The newspapers are somewhat silent as regards the California Senatorial election. Governor Foote is still the most prominent man for this position, and is openly in the field as a candidate.

ANTIDOTE TO STARCHINE.—R. W. Pease, a medical practitioner of Syracuse, states that lard is a complete antidote to strychnine. He instances several experiments to the point, one of which, tried by him upon a cat, was perfectly successful.

He is happy, whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent, who can suit his temper to any circumstances.

POOR LIQUOR.—The Lowell Advertiser says an alarm of fire, recently, proceeded from a liquor store. It adds, that the liquor was so weak that it was used successfully in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done.

"Well, Jane, this is a queer world," said a husband to his wife, one morning at breakfast; "a set of women philosophers have just sprung up."

"Indeed! and what do they hold?"

"The strangest thing in nature," said he, "their tongues."

Punch says—"A man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit upon the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels and scrubbed upon the solid carpet until it is made clean."

A deacon, who became rich in a grocery, used to boast how much he had done for the cause of temperance, by mixing at least a gallon of pure water with every gallon of liquor he sold.

## News from all Quarters.

Why would ladies make benches and pedicars than men? Because they never get "shaved."

Young people too often set out in life with too much confidence in themselves. Alas! how little do they know the dangers which await them!

To repine at the improvements of others, and wish to deprive them of the praise they have deserved, is an envious and odious disposition.

There is a maiden lady in Coquet who is so extremely nice in her notions of female modesty, that she turned off her wash-woman because she put her clothes in the same tub with those of a young man.

Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it: anything but live for it.

A storekeeper in Iowa advertises long pink-eyed potatoes as "elongated tubers with scorbic optics."

Conscience is the most elastic material in the world. To-day you cannot stretch it over a mole-hole—to-morrow it hides a mountain.

A man advertises for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, that "it will be profitable for the undertaker."

Considering how many people are tied to time, it is wonderful how the old can move a step.

"Ben did you go to the gold mines?"

"Yes."

"What did you dig?"

"I dug home as soon as possible."

Cyrus, when young being asked what was the first thing he learned, answered:

"To speak the truth."

Epananodis, the celebrated Theban general, was remarkable for his love of truth. He never told a lie, even in jest.

A cook, famed for her frequent failures in attempting hard words, being about to purchase a saucepan, asked for one lined with "emanuel," as she preferred it for cooking.

Sixteen negroes have recently been emancipated by Arthur Allen, of North Carolina.

Martin Egan of New Haven recently drank a large quantity of liquor on a wager and died.

The board of Aldermen in the city of Providence have refused to grant a license for a baby show.

Several manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island have suspended operations for want of water.

A monster military concert was recently given at Breslau, Germany, in the presence of over 25,000 persons.

A boy at school in the west, when called to recite his lesson in history, was asked:

"What is the German Diet?"

"Sour-kroot, schnapps, and lager-bee," was the reply.

A sea captain, relating the fact that he had a daughter who could eat a pound of cheese at a sitting, a wag thought it not at all strange that a skipper's child should be so fond of the article.

A remarkable hard drinker, who was expiring, begged one of his friends to bring him a goblet of water, telling him, "On our death bed we must be reconciled to our enemies."

Why is conscience like the strap on the inside of an omnibus? Because it is an inward click to the outward man.

A dog who had lost the whole of his interesting family was seen trying to poke a piece of crape through the door-handle of one of the sausage shops of Philadelphia.

"Mother I'm afraid a fever would go hard with me," "Why so my son?" "Cause you see, mother, I'm so small that there wouldn't be room enough for it to turn."

"My brodder," said a waggish colored man to a crowd, "in all affliction, in all yer troubles, day is one place you can always find sympathy."

"What'wan?" shouted several.

"In de dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

"Of all the wild, the most dangerous is a slanderer; of all the tame ones, a flatterer."

BEAUTIFUL SARCASM.—On a sailor's gravestone, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, are the following words to be seen:

"Noble he did his duty below, and now he has gone aloft."

Mr. Samuel Taylor and wife of Twigg county, Ga., were recently brutally murdered by some person or persons unknown.

The tonnage of United States for 1855 is stated at 6,043,001, tons, that of Great Britain 1854 at 6,043,207 and that of France in 1854 at 716,000 tons.